UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/201,278	11/30/1998	CHIH-LUNG (BRUCE) LIN	3382-51036	1358

7590 09/05/2002

KLARQUIST SPARKMAN CAMPBELL
LEIGH & WHINSTON
ONE WORLD TRADE CENTER SUITE 1600
121 SW SALMON STREET
PORTLAND, OR 972042988

EXAMINER
LE, VU

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2613	

DATE MAILED: 09/05/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/201,278	LIN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Vu Le	2613	

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 14 August 2002 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.

PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]

a) ☒ The period for reply expires 5 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.

b) ☐ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

1. ☐ A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.

2. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:

   (a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);

   (b) ☐ they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);

   (c) ☐ they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or

   (d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

   NOTE: _____.

3. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.

4. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).

5. ☒ The a)☐ affidavit, b)☐ exhibit, or c)☒ request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: *see Attachment*.

6. ☐ The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.

7. ☒ For purposes of Appeal, the ~~proposed amendment(s)~~ request a)☐ will not be entered or b)☒ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

   The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

   Claim(s) allowed: _____.

   Claim(s) objected to: _____.

   Claim(s) rejected: *1,3-13 and 15-22*.

   Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

8. ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is a)☐ approved or b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

9. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.

10. ☐ Other: _____

Vu Le
Primary Examiner
Art Unit: 2613

Attachment to Advisory Action:

Applicants contend that the Yu reference fails to anticipate or rendered obvious the following:

a. Use the "training set" to select the differential motion vector (DMV) pairs for the VLC table (Response, p. 2, 2nd ¶);

This argument is misleading. The DMV pairs are actually x and y motion vector components of a differential motion vector, not "pairs" of DMV as the argument implies. In this case, Yu et al. teaches the above. See p. 415, 2nd column, ¶2.

b. Teach or suggest "wherein training determines which joint x and y motion vector components to represent in the set of available variable length codes" as recited in claim 16 (Response, p. 2, ¶2(a));

Yu et al. teaches the above. See p. 415, 2nd column, ¶2, cases 1, 2 & 3. In this segment, the 290 codes of the VLC table represent the "possible" absolute DMV values i.e., DMV_x and DMV_y, which are determined through training runs. In the example, the size of the VLC table depends on a finite number of training runs.

c. Teach or suggest at least one element of each of claims 1, 7, 11, 13, 19, 20 and 22 (Response, p. 4, ¶2(b));

i. (claim 1) "the table includes the most probable pairs of joint differential motion vector components as computed by statistical analysis of example video sequences;

See rebuttal arguments in (b) above. The "possible" DMV values represent the "most probable" pairs of DMV components. Histogram analysis as discussed in Yu et al. is the statistical analysis as claimed.

ii. (claim 7) "wherein training determines which x and y components to include in the entropy codebook;

See rebuttal arguments in (b) and (c)(i) above.

iii. (claim 11) "wherein statistical analysis indicates which differential motion vector components to represent with variable length codes and which differential motion vector components to represent with an escape code followed by fixed length codes";

Yu et al. teaches this aspect. See p. 415, 2nd column, ¶2, cases 1, 2 & 3.

iv. (claim 13) "wherein training determines which joint differential motion vector components to include in the table and which joint differential motion vector components to exclude from the table";

Yu et al. teaches this aspect. See p. 415, 2nd column, ¶2, cases 1, 2 & 3. The determination of which DMV components fall within

which regions (i.e., region A, B or C) effectively necessitates including/excluding DMV motion vector components from the VLC table.

v. (claim 19) "wherein the Huffman table includes variable length codes for the most probable joint differential x and y components as computed by statistical analysis of example video sequences";

See rebuttal arguments in (b). The VLC table is a Huffman table.

vi. (claim 20) "wherein training determines which joint x and y motion vector components to represent in the set of available variable length codes";

See rebuttal arguments in (b).

vii. (claim 22) "wherein the Huffman table includes variable length codes for the most probable joint differential x and y components as computed by statistical analysis of example video sequences".

See rebuttal arguments in (b) above. The "possible" DMV values represent the "most probable" pairs of DMV components. Histogram analysis as discussed in Yu et al. is the statistical analysis as claimed.